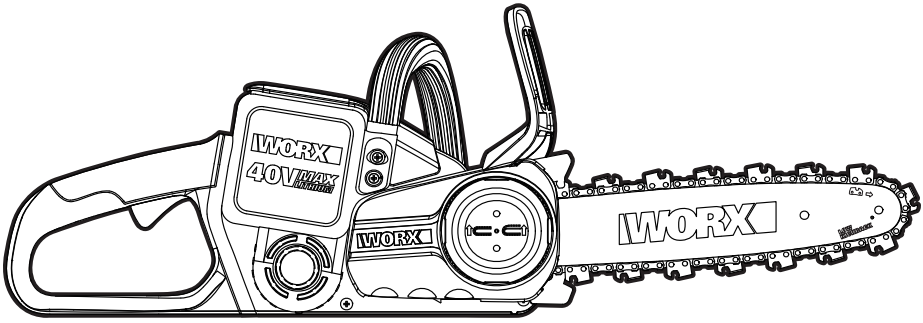
WORX®



40V MAX LITHIUM

SAFETY AND OPERATING MANUAL

Cordless Chain Saw **WG368E WG368E.9**

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.
The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) WORK AREA SAFETY

a) Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.

b) Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.

c) Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) ELECTRICAL SAFETY

a) Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

b) Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.

c) Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

d) Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.

e) When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

f) If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) PERSONAL SAFETY

a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

b) Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.

c) Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.

e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

f) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

g) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

4) POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

a) Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b) Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c) Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.

d) Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e) Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.

f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

g) Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

5) BATTERY TOOL USE AND CARE

a) Recharge only with the charger specified by the manufacturer. A charger that is suitable for one type of battery pack may create a risk of fire when used with another battery pack.

b) Use power tools only with specifically designated battery packs. Use of any other battery packs may create a risk of injury and fire.

c) When battery pack is not in use, keep it away from other metal objects, like paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws or other small metal objects, that can make a connection from one terminal to another. Shorting the battery terminals together may cause burns or a fire.

d) Under abusive conditions, liquid may be ejected from the battery; avoid contact. If contact accidentally occurs, flush with water. If liquid contacts eyes, additionally seek medical help. Liquid ejected from the battery may cause irritation or burns.

6) SERVICE

a) Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

CHAIN SAW SAFETY WARNINGS

1. **Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chain saw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything.** A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.
2. **Always hold the chain saw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle.** Holding the chain saw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.
3. **Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring.** Saw chains contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.

4. **Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is recommended.** Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.
5. **Do not operate a chain saw in a tree.** Operation of a chain saw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.
6. **Always keep proper footing and operate the chain saw only when standing on fixed, secure and level surface.** Slippery or unstable surfaces such as ladders may cause a loss of balance or control of the chain saw.
7. **When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for spring back.** When the tension in the wood fibres is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chain saw out of control.
8. **Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings.** The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
9. **Carry the chain saw by the front handle with the chain saw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chain saw always fit the guide bar cover.** Proper handling of the chain saw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.
10. **Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories.** Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.
11. **Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.
12. **Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials.** Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK:

Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut.

Tip contact in some cases may cause a sudden reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator.

Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator.

Either of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw which could result in serious personal injury. Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into your saw.

As a chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:

- **Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles, with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces.** Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chain saw.
- **Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height.** This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chain saw in unexpected situations.
- **Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.** Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
- **Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

SAFETY WARNINGS FOR BATTERY PACK

a) Do not dismantle, open or shred cells or battery pack.

b) Do not short-circuit a battery pack. Do not store battery packs haphazardly in a box or drawer where they may short-circuit each other or be short-circuited by conductive materials. When battery pack is not in use, keep it away from other metal objects, like paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws or other small metal objects, that can make a connection from one terminal to another. Shorting the battery terminals together may cause burns or a fire.

c) Do not expose battery pack to heat or fire. Avoid storage in direct sunlight.

d) Do not subject battery pack to mechanical shock.

e) In the event of battery leaking, do not allow the liquid to come into contact with the skin or eyes. If contact has been made, wash the affected area with copious amounts of water and seek medical advice.

f) Seek medical advice immediately if a cell or battery pack has been swallowed.

g) Keep battery pack clean and dry.

h) Wipe the battery pack terminals with a clean dry cloth if they become dirty.

i) Battery pack needs to be charged before use. Always refer to this instruction and use the correct charging procedure.

j) Do not maintain battery pack on charge when not in use.

k) After extended periods of storage, it may be necessary to charge and discharge the battery pack several times to obtain maximum performance.

l) Battery pack gives its best performance when it is operated at normal room temperature (20°C±5°C).

m) When disposing of battery packs, keep battery packs of different electrochemical systems separate from each other.

n) Recharge only with the charger specified by WORX. Do not use any charger other than that specifically provided for use with the equipment. A charger that is suitable for one type of battery pack may create a risk of fire when used with another battery pack.

o) Do not use any battery pack which is not designed for use with the equipment.

p) Keep battery pack out of the reach of children.

q) Retain the original product literature for future reference.

r) Remove the battery from the equipment when not in use.

s) Dispose of properly.

SYMBOLS

WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual

Wear ear protection

Wear eye protection

Wear dust mask

Do not expose to moisture.

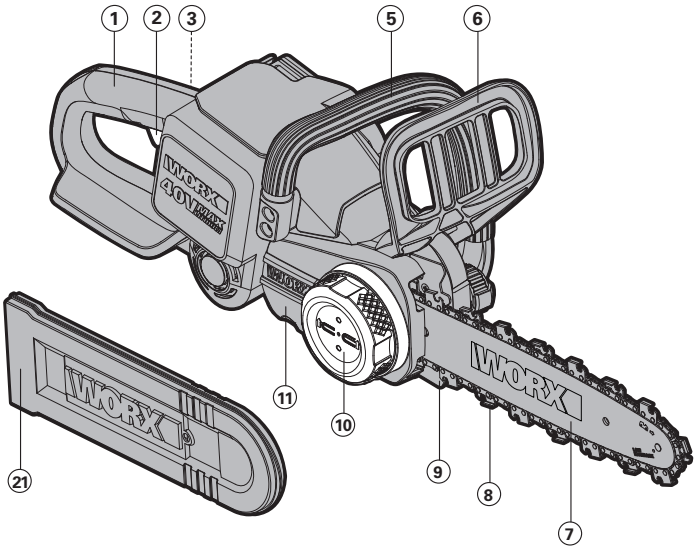
Batteries may enter water cycle if disposed improperly, which can be hazardous for ecosystem. Do not dispose of waste batteries as unsorted municipal waste.

Do not burn

Li-Ion battery. This product has been marked with a symbol relating to 'separate collection' for all battery packs and battery pack. It will then be recycled or dismantled in order to reduce the impact on the environment. Battery packs can be hazardous for the environment and for human health since they contain hazardous substances.

N12702

C-Tick approval mark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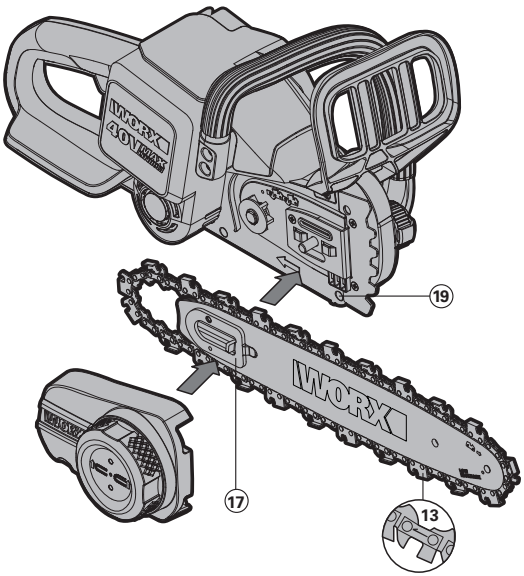
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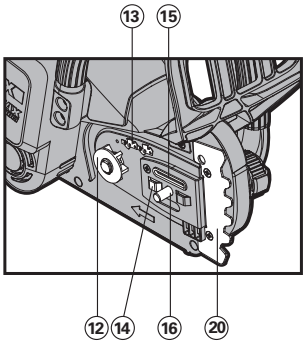
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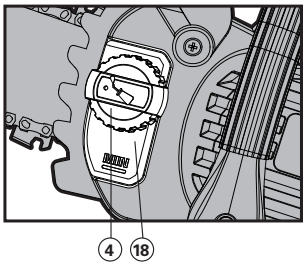
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1. REAR HANDLE
2. ON/OFF SWITCH
3. LOCK-OFF BUTTON
4. OIL FILLER CAP
5. FRONT HANDLE
6. HAND GUARD
7. GUIDE BAR
8. CHAIN
9. GRIPPING TEETH
10. CHAIN TENSIONING KNOB
11. CHAIN COVER
12. DRIVE SPROCKET
13. CHAIN DIRECTION SYMBOL
14. BAR LOCATING TABS
15. OIL OUTLET
16. FASTENING BAR BOLT
17. BAR TENSIONING PLATE
18. OIL LEVEL WINDOW
19. CHAIN CATCH
20. BAR CLAMP
21. BLADE PROTECTION COVER*

*** Not all the accessories illustrated or described are included in standard delivery.**

TECHNICAL DATA

Type **WG368E WG368E.9 (3-designation of machinery, representative of Chain Saw)**

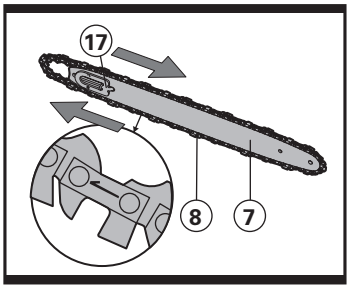
	WG368E	WG368E.9
Voltage	40V⎓ Max*	
Bar length	30cm	
Cutting length	25cm	
Chain speed	3.8m/s	
Oil tank capacity	100ml	
Chain pitch	9.5mm	
Number of chain links	45	
Chain gauge	1.1mm	
Saw chain type	Oregon®: 90PX	
Bar type	Oregon®: 124MLEA041	
Charging time	1hr	/
Weight (chain & bar included)	3.8kg	3.0kg

*Voltage measured without workload. Initial battery voltage reaches maximum of 40 Volts.Nominal voltage is 36 Volts.

ACCESSORIES

	WG368E	WG368E.9
Lubrication oil (100ml)	1	1
Blade Protection Cover	1	1
Charger (WA3735)	1	/
Battery Pack (WA3536)	1	/

We recommend that you purchase your accessories from the same store that sold you the tool. Use good quality accessories marked with a well-known brand name. Choose the type according to the work you intend to undertake. Refer to the accessory packaging for further details. Store personnel can assist you and offer advice.



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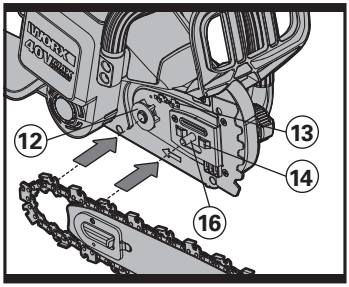

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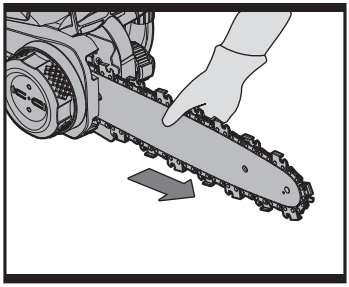

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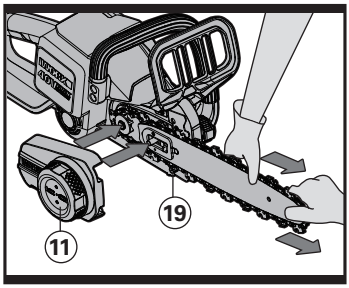

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INTENDED USE

The chain saw is intended for sawing of trees, tree trunks, branches, wooden beams, planks, etc. Cuts can be sawed with or across the grain. This product is not suitable for sawing mineral materials.

ASSEMBLY

WARNING! Before touching the chain or making any other adjustments, make sure that the tool is switched off and the battery is removed.

Always use gloves when handling the chain.

CHAIN AND GUIDE BAR ASSEMBLY

1. Unpack all parts carefully.
2. Place the chain saw on any suitable flat surface.
3. Use only genuine WORX chains designed for chainbar.
4. Slide the Chain (8) in the slot around the Guide Bar (7). Ensure the Chain is in correct running direction by comparing it to the Chain Direction Symbol (13) found on the saw body (See Fig. B). Ensure the Bar Tensioning Plate (17) is facing outward. (See Fig. A)
5. Fit the Chain onto the Drive Sprocket (12), so that the Fastening Bar Bolt (16) and the two Bar Locating Tabs (14) on the Bar Clamp (20) fit into the keyway of the opening on the Guide Bar (7). (See Fig. B)
6. Check to see if all parts are seated properly. (See Fig. C)
7. Fit the Chain Cover (11), ensure that the Chain Catch (19) slides properly into the Chain Cover (11). (See Fig. D)
8. Tighten the Chain Cover (11) by turning the Chain Tensioning Knob (10) clockwise until it is tight. (See Fig. E)

WARNING: The chain is not yet tensioned. Tensioning the chain applies as described under "Tensioning chain". The chain now needs to be inspected to make sure it is properly tensioned.

TENSIONING CHAIN

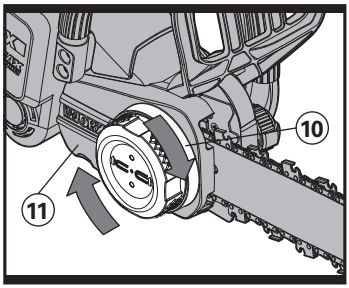
New saw chains will stretch. Check chain tension frequently when first used and tighten when Chain becomes loose around the Guide Bar (7).

WARNING: Remove the battery from the tool before adjusting saw chain tension.

WARNING: Cutting edges on chain are sharp. Use protective gloves when handling chain.

WARNING: Maintain proper chain tension always. A loose chain will increase the risk of kickback. A loose chain may jump out of guide bar groove. This may injure operator and damage chain. A loose chain will cause chain, bar, and sprocket to wear rapidly.

1. Place the chain saw on any suitable flat surface.
2. Turn the Chain Tensioning Knob (10) clockwise until it is hand tight. The tension is automatically set while the Chain Tensioning Knob is being tightened. The ratchet mechanism (a) prevents the chain tension from loosening. (See Fig. F1)
3. Double check the tension set by the automatic Chain Tensioning Knob. The correct chain tension is reached when the Chain (8) can be raised approx. 3-6mm from the Guide Bar (7) in the center (the chain links should just remain in the bar track). This should be done by using one hand to raise the chain against the weight of the machine. (See Fig. F2)
   Use a screwdriver to move chain around Guide Bar to ensure kinks do not exist. The chain should rotate freely. (See Fig. F3)
4. When the chain looses, unscrew the Chain Tensioning Knob absolutely and then Screw on the cover plate with the locking knob tightly again.



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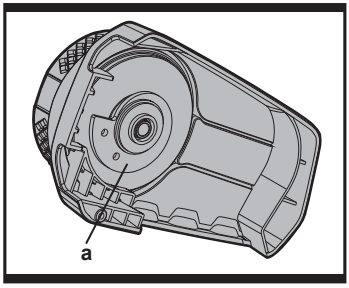

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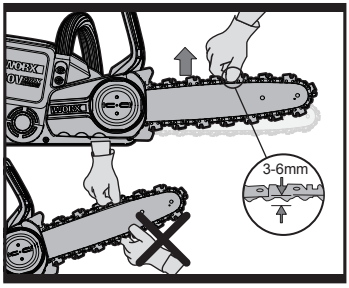

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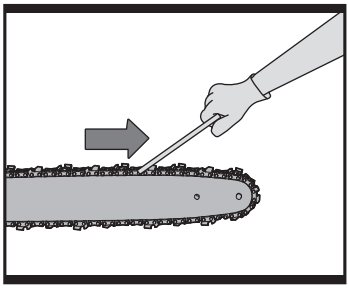
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LUBRICATION

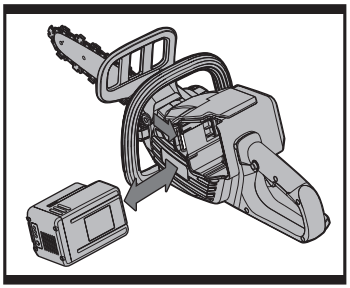
IMPORTANT: The chain saw is not supplied filled with oil. It is essential to fill with oil before use. Never operate the chain saw without chain oil or at an empty oil tank level, as this will result in extensive damage to the product.

NOTE: Chain life and cutting capacity depend on optimum lubrication. Therefore, the chain is automatically oiled during operation.

Filling oil tank:

1. Set chain saw on any suitable surface with Oil Filler Cap (4) facing upward.
2. Clean area around the Oil Filler Cap with cloth unscrew cap.
3. Add bar and chain oil until reservoir is full. ISO VG32 Bar and chain oil of any brand can be used.
4. Avoid dirt or debris entering oil tank, refit the Oil Filler Cap and tighten.

IMPORTANT: To allow venting of the oil reservoir, small breather channels are



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provided between the oil filler cap and the strainer, to prevent leakage ensure machine is left in a horizontal position (Oil Filler Cap (4) uppermost) when not in use.
It is important to use only the recommended oil to avoid damage to the chain saw. Never use recycled/old oil. Use of non approved oil will invalidate the warranty.

CHECKING THE AUTOMATIC OILER

Proper functioning of the automatic oiler can be checked by running the chain saw and pointing the tip of the Guide Bar (7) towards a piece of cardboard or paper on the ground.
If an increasing oil pattern develops on the cardboard, the automatic oiler is operating fine. If there is no oil pattern, despite a full oil reservoir, contact WORX customer service agent or WORX approved service agent.

CAUTION: Do not touch the ground with the chain. Ensure safety clearance of 30cm.

OPERATION

1. BEFORE USING YOUR CORDLESS TOOL

ATTENTION: The charger and battery pack are specially designed to work together so do not attempt to use any other devices. Never insert or allow metallic objects into your charger or battery pack connections because of an electrical failure and hazard will occur.
NOTE: Your battery pack is UNCHARGED and you must charge once before use.
The battery charger supplied is matched to the Li-Ion battery installed in the machine. Do not use another battery charger.

2. CHARGING YOUR BATTERY PACK

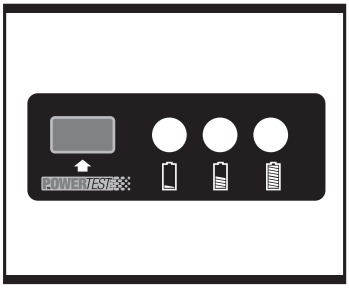
The Li-ion battery is protected against deep discharging. When the battery is empty, the machine is switched off by means of a protective circuit.
In a warm environment or after heavy use, the battery pack may become too hot to permit charging. Allow time for the battery to cool down before recharging.

3. TO REMOVE OR INSTALL BATTERY PACK (See Fig. G)

Depress the Battery Pack Release Button to remove the Battery Pack from your tool. After recharging, insert the Battery Pack into the battery port (See Fig. G). A simple

push and slight pressure will be sufficient until a click is heard. Check to see if the battery is fully secured.
NOTE: When removing the battery pack, hold it firmly to avoid dropping and injury.

4. BATTERY STATUS LED'S (See Fig. H)
NOTE: The Status LED's will indicate the battery condition when the button on the battery is pressed.
The LED's constantly senses and displays the battery condition as follows:
Press the button "POWERTEST", the light button is illuminated.
When the three green lights are illuminated, the battery is in a highly charged condition.
When two lights ( ) are illuminated, the battery is in a moderately charged condition.
When only one green light ( ) is illuminated, the battery charge is depleted.
IMPORTANT: When only one light is illuminated, your battery is overly discharged, even though the tool may still be capable of working. Continuing to operate your tool with the battery in this discharged condition may reduce the life and performance of your battery.



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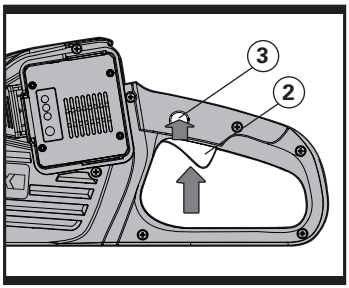

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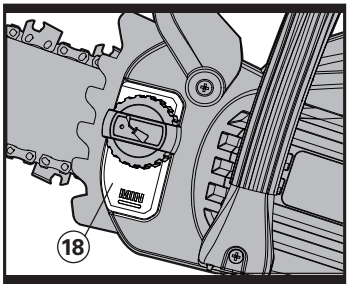
5. SWITCHING ON AND OFF (See Fig. I)
For switching on the machine, press the Lock-off Button (3), then fully press the On/Off Switch (2) and hold in this position. The Lock-Off Button (3) can now be released. For switching off, release the On/Off Switch (2).



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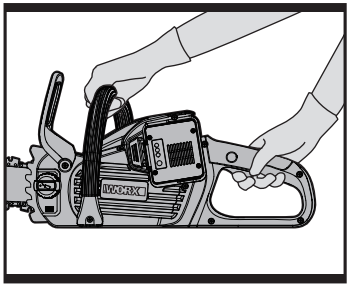
CUTTING
IMPORTANT: Is the oil reservoir filled? Check the Oil Level Window (18) prior to starting and regularly during operation. Refill oil when oil level is low. A full oil tank will last approx. 20 minutes depending on sawing intensity and stops (See Fig. J).
Check recent replaced chain tension about every 10 minutes during operation.
1. Install the battery pack into the machine (See Fig. G).
2. Make sure section of log to be cut is not laying on the ground. This will keep the Chain (8) from touching the ground as it cuts through the log. Touching the ground while the Chain is moving is dangerous and will dull the Chain.
3. Use both hands to grip saw. Always use left hand to grip front handle and right hand to grip rear handle. Use a firm grip. Thumbs and fingers must wrap around saw handles (See Fig. K).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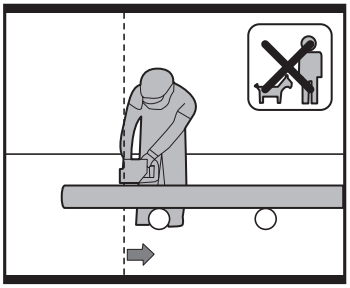

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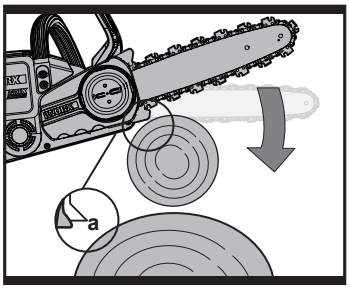

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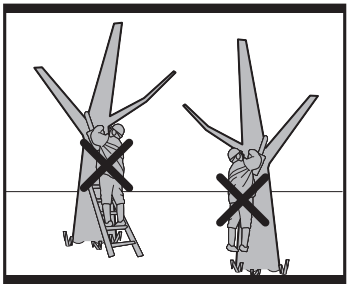


N

4. Make sure your footing is firm. Keep feet shoulder width apart. Divide your weight evenly on both feet.
5. When ready to make a cut, push the Lock-off Button (3) completely in with the right thumb and squeeze the trigger. This will turn the saw on. Releasing the trigger will turn the saw off. Make sure the saw is running at full speed before starting a cut.
6. When starting a cut, slowly place the moving chain against the wood. Hold saw firmly in place to avoid possible bouncing or skating (sideways movement) of saw.
7. Guide the saw using light pressure and do not put excessive force on the saw. The motor will overload and can burn out. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
8. Remove the saw from a cut with the saw running at full speed. Stop the saw by releasing the On/Off Switch. Make sure the Chain has stopped before setting the saw down.
9. Keep practicing on scrap logs in a secure working area until you get the hang of it and can saw with ease, using a fluid motion and a steady cutting rate.

Kickback safety devices on this saw

This saw has a low-kickback chain and reduced kickback Guide Bar. Both items reduce the chance of kickback. However, kickback can still occur with this saw.
The following steps will reduce the risk of kickback.

- Use both hands to grip saw while saw is running. Use firm grip. Thumbs and fingers must wrap around saw handles.
- Keep all safety items in place on saw. Make sure they work properly.
- Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.
- Keep solid footing and balance at all times.
- Stand slightly to left side of saw. This keeps your body from being in direct line with chain.
- Do not let guide bar nose touch anything when chain is moving.
- Never try cutting through two logs at same time. Only cut one log at a time.
- Do not bury the Guide Bar nose or try plunge cut (boring into wood using guide bar nose).
- Watch for shifting of wood or other forces that may pinch chain.
- Use extreme caution when reentering a previous cut.
- Use only the low-kickback chain and guide bar that were supplied with this chain saw.
- Never use a dull or loose chain. Keep chain sharp with proper tension.

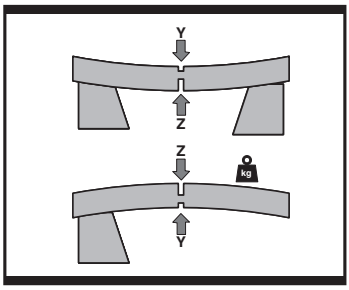
How to use saw safely

1. Use the chain saw only with secure footing.
2. Hold the chain saw at the right-hand side of your body (See Fig. L).
3. The Chain (8) must be running at full speed before it makes contact with the wood.
4. Use the metal Gripping Teeth (9) to secure the saw onto the wood before starting to cut.
5. Use the Gripping Teeth as a leverage point (a) while cutting. (See Fig. M)
6. Do not operate the chain saw with arms fully extended, attempt to saw areas which are difficult to reach, or stand on a ladder while sawing (See Fig. N).

CUTTING WOOD UNDER TENSION (See Fig. O)

WARNING: When cutting a limb that is under tension, use extreme caution. Be alert for wood springing back. When wood tension is released, limb could spring back and strike operator causing severe injury or death.

When sawing logs supported on both ends, start the cut from above(Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log and then finish the cut (Z) from below, in order to avoid contact of the chain saw with the ground. When sawing logs supported on only one end, start the cut from below (Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log and finish the cut from above (Z) in order to avoid log splitting or jamming of the chain saw.



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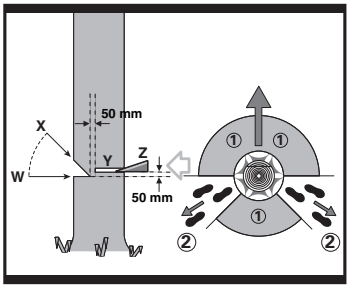


P

FELLING TREES (See Fig. P)

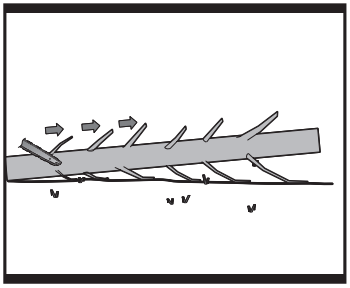
Always wear hard hat to protect head against falling branches.

The chain saw can only be used to fell trees smaller in diameter than the length of the guide bar.

① Secure work area. Ensure no persons or animals are in the vicinity of the falling tree. Never attempt to free a jammed saw with the motor running. Use wooden wedges to free chain and guide bar.

When cutting and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons, at the same time, the felling operations should be separated from the cutting operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled. Trees should not be felled in a manner that would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does make contact with any utility line, the company should be notified immediately.

The chain saw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill



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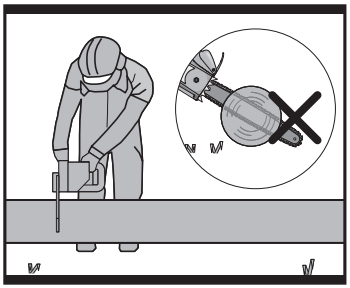


R

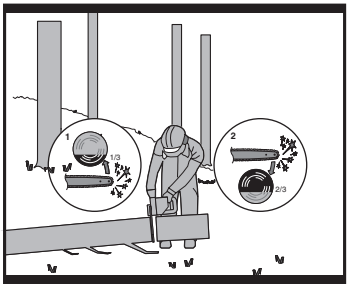
after it is felled.
② An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall.
③ Before felling is started, consider the natural lean of the tree, the location of larger branches and the wind direction to judge which way the tree will fall.
Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails staples, and wire from the tree.

Notching undercut: Make the notch (x-w) 1/3 the diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of falls as make the lower horizontal notching cut first. This will help to avoid pinching either the saw chain or the guide bar when the second notch is being made.
Felling back cut: Make the felling back cut (Y) at least 50 mm higher than the horizontal notching cut. Keep the felling back cut parallel to the horizontal notching cut. Make the felling back cut so enough wood is left to act as a hinge. The hinge wood keeps the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction. Do not cut through the hinge.
As the felling gets close to the hinge the tree should begin to fall. If there is any chance that the tree may not fall in desired direction or it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling back cut is complete and use wedges of wood, plastic, or aluminum to open the cut and drop the tree along the desired line of fall.
When the tree begins to fall remove the chain saw from the cutting, stop the motor, put the chain saw down, and then use the retreat path planned. Be alert for overhead limbs falling and watch your footing.
To complete the felling operation, drive a wedge (Z) into the horizontal cut.
Beware of falling branches when the tree starts to move.

LIMBING A TREE (See Fig. Q)
Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree. When limbing leave larger lower limbs to support the log off the ground. Remove the small limbs in one cut as illustrated. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.

BUCKING A LOG (See Fig. R)
Bucking is cutting a log into lengths. It is important to make sure your footing is firm and your weight is evenly distributed on both feet. When possible, the log should be raised and supported by the use of limbs, logs or

chocks. Follow the simple directions for easy cutting.
When the log is supported along its entire as illustrated, it is cut from the top (overbuck).
When the log is supported on one end, as illustrated, cut 1/3 the diameter from the underside (underbuck). Then make the finished cut by overbucking to meet the first cut. (See Fig. S)
When the log is supported on both ends, as illustrated, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top (overbuck). Then make the finished cut by underbucking the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut. (See Fig. T)



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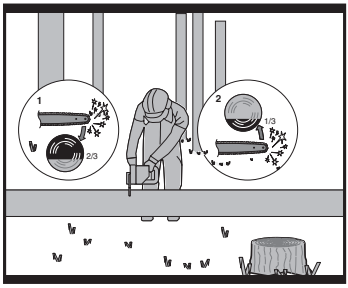

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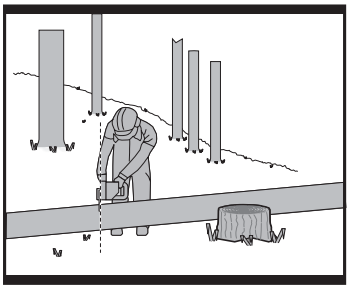

U

WARNING: (See Fig. U)

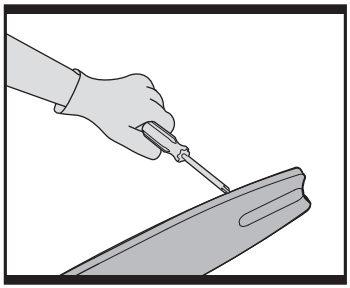
- **If on slope, make sure log will not roll down hill. Secure log by using wooden stakes. Drive wooden stakes into ground on downhill side of log. Stand on uphill side of log while cutting. Log may roll after cutting.**
- **Never try cutting through two logs at same time. This could increase the risk of kickback.**
- **While cutting log, never hold log with your hand, leg, or foot.**
- **While cutting log, never allow another person to hold log.**
- **Turn off and remove the battery pack from the saw before moving from one place to another.**

SAW MAINTENANCE AND KICKBACK SAFETY

Follow maintenance instructions in this manual. Proper cleaning of saw and chain and guide bar maintenance can reduce chances of kickback. Inspect and maintain saw after each use. This will increase the service life of your saw.
NOTE: Even with proper sharpening, risk of kickback can increase with each sharpening.

MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF CHAIN SAW

1. Remove the battery pack from the saw
- When not in use.
- Before moving from one place to another
- Before servicing.
- Before changing accessories or attachments, such as saw chain and guard bar.



V

2. Inspect chain saw before and after each use. Check saw closely if guard or other part has been damaged. Check for any damage that may affect operator safety or operation of saw. Check for alignment or binding of moving parts. Check for broken or damaged parts. Do not use chain saw if damage affects safety or operation. Have damage repaired by authorized service center. To locate an authorized service center, visit www.worx.com

3. Maintain chain saw with care.
- Never expose saw to rain.
- Keep chain sharp, clean, and lubricated for better and safer performance.
- Follow steps outlined in this manual to sharpen chain.
- Keep handles dry, clean, and free of oil and grease.
- Keep all screws and nuts tight.

4. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts.

5. When not in use, always store chain saw
- In a high or locked place, out of children's reach.
- In a dry place.

BAR MAINTENANCE

To maximize bar life, the following bar maintenance is recommended.
The bar rails that carry the chain should be cleaned before storing the tool or if the bar or chain appear to be dirty.
The rails should be cleaned every time the chain is removed.
Turn the bar over, top rail becoming bottom and bottom rail becoming top, around every 5 hours of use.

TO CLEAN THE BAR RAILS:

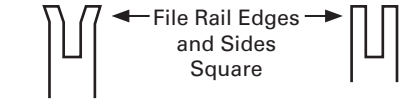
1. Remove chain cover and bar and chain. (see section ASSEMBLY)
2. Using a wire brush, screwdriver or similar suitable tool, clear the residue from the rails of the bar. (See Fig. V)
3. Make sure to clean oil passages thoroughly.

CONDITIONS WHICH REQUIRE GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE:

- Saw cuts to one side or at an angle.
- Saw has to be forced through the cut.
- Inadequate supply of oil to the bar and chain.

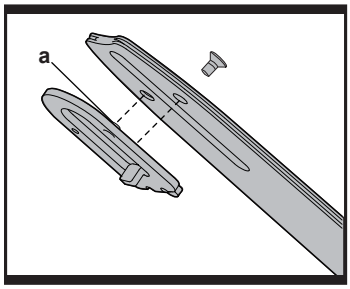
Check the condition of the guide bar each time the chain is sharpened. A worn guide bar will damage the chain

and make cutting difficult.
After each use, with unit disconnected from power source, clean all sawdust from the guide bar and sprocket hole.
When rail top is uneven, use a flat file to restore square edges and sides.



Worn Groove Correct Groove

Replace the guide bar when the groove is worn, the guide bar is bent or cracked, or when excess heating or burring of the rails occurs. If replacement is necessary, use only the guide bar specified for your saw in the repair parts list or on the decal located on the chain saw.



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REPLACING BAR & CHAIN

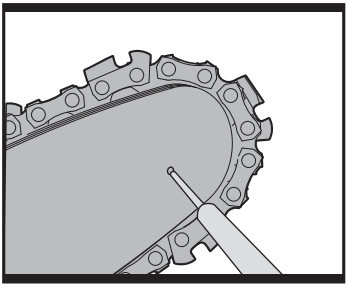
Fit the chain and guide bar as described in "Assembly and Tensioning Chain".
The circular groove of the guide bar will wear particularly on the lower edge with time. When replacing the chain turn the chain bar 180° to allow even wear, thus extending chain bar life.
Check drive sprocket. If it is worn out or damaged due to strain, have it exchanged by an authorized service agent.
If the chain bar is worn out or damaged, take the chain tensioning catch off the bar by loosing the screw anti-clockwise. Then fit the tensioning catch into the new bar by tightening the screw clockwise. The catch protrude (a) must be fitted into the bar hole. (See Fig. W)

SHARPENING CHAIN

WARNING: Remove the battery pack from the saw before servicing. Severe injury or death could occur from electrical shock or body contact with moving chain.
Cutting edges on chain are sharp. Use protective gloves when handling chain.
Keep chain sharp. Your saw will cut faster and more safely. A dull chain will cause undue sprocket, guide bar, chain, and motor wear. If you must force chain into wood and cutting creates only sawdust with few large chips, chain is dull.

LUBRICATE SPROCKET

WARNING: Wear heavy duty gloves when performing an maintenance or service to this tool.
Always remove the battery pack from the saw before



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performing any service or maintenance on this tool.
NOTE: It is not necessary to remove the chain or bar when lubricating the sprocket.

1. Clean the bar and sprocket.
2. Using a grease gun, insert the tip of the gun into the lubrication hole and inject grease until it appears at the outside edge of the sprocket tip. (See Fig. X)
3. To rotate the sprocket release the chain stop and pull the chain by hand until the ungreased side of the sprocket is in line with the grease hole. Repeat the lubrication procedure.

CLEANING/STORAGE

Clean the moulded plastic housing of the chain saw using a soft brush and clean cloth. Do not use water, solvents or polishes. Remove all debris, especially from the motor cooling vents.
Remove and brush clean the cover plate, chain and chain bar after 1 to 3 hours of use. Clean the area under the cover plate, the drive sprocket and chain bar assembly using a soft brush. Clean oil outlet with a clean cloth.
If the chain saw is to be stored for a longer period of time, clean chain and chain bar.
Store in a secure, dry place out of the reach of children. Do not place other objects on the chain saw.
To prevent leakage ensure machine is left in a horizontal position (oil filler cap 4 uppermost).
When storing machine in original packaging the oil tank must be completely emptied.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Symptom	Possible Causes	Possible Solution
Chain saw fails to operate	Out of battery Fuse faulty	Charge the battery pack Replace fuse
Chain saw operates intermittently	Loose connection Internal wiring defective On/Off switch defective	Contact service agent Contact service agent Contact service agent
Dry chain	No oil in reservoir Vent in oil filler cap clogged Oil passage clogged	Refill oil Clean cap Clean oil passage outlet
Kickback Brake / Run down brake	Brake does not stop chain	Contact service agent
Chain/chain bar overheats	No oil in reservoir Vent in oil filler cap clogged Oil passage clogged Chain is over tensioned Dull chain	Refill oil Clean cap Clean oil passage outlet Adjust locking knob Sharpen chain or replace
Chain saw rips, vibrates, does not saw properly	Chain tension too loose Dull chain Chain worn out Chain teeth are facing in the wrong direction	Adjust locking knob Sharpen chain or replace Replace chain Reassemble with chain in correct direction

Never use tools with defective On/Off switches or defective Kickback brake(Hand Guard).
In the case of all other types of technical faults, please contact helpline or local service center.

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